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*The Life of the Spirit, an Introduction to Philosophy*, by RUDOLPH EUCKEN. Translated by F. L. Pogson. Williams & Norgate, London, 1909. 68 p.

This is rather a charming group of five lectures with a conclusion, on unity and multiplicity, change and persistence, time and eternity, the outer and the inner world, problems of truth and of happiness. It is an easy and soothing work. Much of it is taken up with comprehensive, backward glances over the history of philosophy, in order to give the writer momentum of mind enough to come down into close and hard contact with contemporary topics of interest. The lecturer's chief anxiety is lest in the multiplicity of interests and movements to-day, the human mind shall lose something of its integrity, and unity take its departure from the world, discountenanced by many strident specialties. The author gives pragmatism a rather shady characterization through a number of pages, but does not go into it in detail. For those who are not familiar with the author's voluminous philosophical writings in the past, this will serve as an admirable introduction to them.

*Elements of Ethics*, by NOAH K. DAVIS. Silver, Burdett & Co., New York, 1907. pp. 294.

This is designed to give a simple, direct and comprehensive theory of morals, and to be a handbook for those pursuing a liberal education. It is the ripened fruit of a long life of teaching in this field, and the author, with due modesty, makes this the contribution of his experience. It is certainly lucid and an admirable introduction to the subject. The author has done a great deal of conscientious thinking and reading, being stronger in his knowledge of French and Latin than of German writers, which is, after all, perhaps no very great loss. The prolegomena has two parts, psychological and philosophical. His ethics also has two: the first, obligation, treats rights, liberty, trespass, law, sanctions, right and wrong, justice, beauty and virtue, selfishness, service, charity, welfare, and deity, each under a number of sub-divisions. The second part, organization, treats of man, the family, community, state and church. The last book in such a field ought to be the best available for college work, and we are inclined to think this book has met that high requirement.

*Travail et Folie; Influences Professionnelles sur l'Etiologie Psychopathique*, par les DRS. A. MARIE et R. MARTIAL. Paris, Bloud. 110 p.

After an historical criticism, with various statistics as to the liabilities of insanity in the different walks of life, the authors discuss the development of medicine toward sociology in general and toward mental medicine in particular. In a chapter on inherent difficulties they discuss especially labor and then other causes of mental maladies among laboring people and how they manifest themselves. They then pass to a discussion of the types of mental disease most common to laborers in general, with a few conclusions concerning the contributions which certain of the great classes of laborers make to the specific disorders, with a number of tables.

*Mental Fatigue and Its Measurement by the Aesthesiometer*, by A. R. ABELSON. Engelmann, Leipzig, 1908. 147 p.

This appears to be a careful experimental work, but it is very hard to get into. There is no index of either topics or chapters, no general summary of the work, and the sixth chapter, entitled "Résumé", and generally a conclusion, does not tell us definitely just what the author himself claims to have found out. He is sure, how-

ever, that the loss of sensibility runs parallel with the conditions of fatigue. He thinks its curve rises quickly at first, then more slowly, until it hardly increases at all. Those who are nervous and weak show a more rapid rise of the curve; those who are strong and healthy will keep up for a longer time. When fatigue supervenes upon a generally exhausted condition and resistance is less, its curve rises higher in an irregular way. Still, weak persons often possess great resisting power until there may be a breakdown without any warning.

*Human Physiology, an Elementary Text-book of Anatomy, Physiology and Hygiene*, by JOHN W. RITCHIE. World Book Co., Yonkers-on-Hudson, N. Y., 1909. 362 p.

This little text-book is written after years of experience in elementary and more advanced classes, with the chief object of making physiology tributary to health. The author has tried to balance his book between the mere teaching of facts and the rules of health. Physiology, he thinks, is the teacher's science and it should be brought into relation to nature study and agriculture and to preventive medicine, treatment of emergencies, etc., so that he gives special chapters to tuberculosis, preventing the spread of disease germs, accidents, etc.

*Psycho-Biologie et Énergétique*, par CHARLES HENRY. A. Hermann et Fils, Paris, 1909. 216 p.

This vigorous writer here brings together many of his papers, which have appeared elsewhere under various headings, and gives them a certain unity. In Part I, under theory, he discusses principles, representative elements, multiple and complex representation, specialization of higher kinds. In part II, which treats of the applications to certain problems, he gives particular sections to ballistics, the complete formulæ of the simple pendulum, the problem of a jet of water sustaining a weight, the dynamics of electrons, the law of Dulong and Petit, curves of growth, chemistry of respiration, sensations and energy, ending with conceptions of energy as applied to sociological problems.

*Un Problème de l'Évolution. La Théorie de la Récapitulation des Formes Ancestrales au Cours du Développement embryonnaire*, par L. VIALLETON. Coulet et Fils, Montpellier, 1908. pp. 244.

This work attempts to characterize the theory of the recapitulation of ancestral forms, particularly in the course of embryonic development, and especially to test the fundamental law of biogenesis according to Haeckel. To our mind, the author takes too many chapters in recapitulating what is rather well known of the history of this doctrine, and is naturally most interesting when in the later chapters he comes to his own work.

*L'Evolution Psychique de l'Enfant*, par le DR. HENRI BOUQUET. Librairie Bloud et Cie, Paris, 1909. 100 p.

The writer is a psychologist and specialist in infant maladies and here tries to sum up the results of his own long experience concerning the development of human mentality in the early years, following the earliest sensorial activities, touch, taste, hearing, etc., the development of language, the least and then more complex psychic activities, habit, memory, affective life, fear and imagination, fetishism, etc.

*Rassentheorie und Geschichtsforschung*, von FRANZ SCHOLZ. G. Scriba, Metz, 1908. 24 p.

The scientific and social idea of race is of recent origin but is now